

**LISTING OF CLAIMS:**

1. (previously presented) Method for marking one face of an ophthalmic lens of the type including a low surface energy hydrophobic and/or oleophobic outermost layer on a substrate or a high surface energy coating, wherein a mask having a configuration complementary to the required mark is positioned between the face of the lens to be marked and an energizing source adapted to eliminate selectively the outermost layer in order to reveal the substrate or underlying high energy coating, and wherein there is deposited onto said outermost layer a temporary adhesion enhancing layer for enhancing adhesion of the face of the lens with a lens retaining shoe when trimming the lens, said temporary adhesion enhancing layer having a surface energy higher than that of the outermost layer and a thickness of less than about 5 nm to enable the energizing source to act on the outermost layer through the temporary adhesion enhancing layer.

2. (previously presented) Method according to claim 1, wherein the thickness of the temporary adhesion enhancing layer is from approximately 2 nm to approximately 4 nm.

3. (withdrawn) Method according to claim 1 wherein the adhesion enhancing layer is a mineral layer.

4. (previously presented) Method according to claim 1, wherein the adhesion enhancing layer comprises a metal fluoride or a mixture of metal fluorides or a metal oxide or a mixture of metal oxides.

5. (previously presented) Method according to claim 4, wherein the metal fluoride is  $\text{MgF}_2$ ,  $\text{LaF}_3$ ,  $\text{AlF}_3$  or  $\text{CeF}_3$ .

6. (withdrawn) Method according to claim 4, wherein the oxide is selected from  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{ZrO}_2$  and praseodymium oxide and the mixture of alumina and praseodymium oxide.

7. (previously presented) Method according to claim 1, wherein the adhesion enhancing layer is deposited by evaporation.

8. (previously presented) Method according to claim 1, wherein the temporary adhesion enhancing layer is deposited on a region of the face intended to be in contact with the lens retaining when trimming the lens.

9. (previously presented) Method according to claim 1, wherein the adhesion enhancing layer has a substantially continuous structure.

10. (withdrawn) Method according to claim 1, wherein the adhesion enhancing layer has a discontinuous structure.

11. (previously presented) Method according to claim 1, wherein the adhesion enhancing layer takes the form of a screen.

12. (withdrawn) Method according to claim 1, wherein the temporary adhesion enhancing layer comprises polytetrafluorethylene.

13. (withdrawn) Method according to claim 1, wherein the adhesion enhancing layer comprises a marking ink for ophthalmic lenses and/or polymer constituting a marking ink binder.

14. (previously presented) Method according to claim 1, wherein the hydrophobic and/or oleophobic surface coating comprises fluorinated groups.

15. (previously presented) Method according to claim 1, wherein the lens comprises an antireflection coating onto which the hydrophobic and/or oleophobic layer is deposited

16. (previously presented) Method according to claim 15, wherein the hydrophobic and/or oleophobic coating includes a plurality of layers.

17. (cancelled)

18. (withdrawn) Method according to claim 1, wherein the temporary adhesion enhancing layer is removed by an acid solution.

19. (previously presented) Method according to claim 1, wherein the temporary adhesion enhancing layer is removed by dry wiping.

20. (withdrawn) Method according to claim 1, wherein the temporary adhesion enhancing layer is removed by application of ultrasound.

21. (previously presented) Method according to claim 1, wherein the temporary adhesion enhancing layer is removed and thereafter a cleaning step is carried out using an aqueous solution with a pH substantially equal to 7.

22. (previously presented) Method according to claim 1, wherein the deposition of the hydrophobic and/or oleophobic outermost layer on a first face of the lens is preceded by the deposition of one or more mineral or organics layers, wherein at least one step of treatment by energetic and/or reactive substances capable of attacking and/or chemically modifying the surface of the first face of the lens is effected before the deposition of the mineral or organic layer(s).

23. (previously presented) Method according to claim 22, wherein the lens is turned over to treat its second face by energetic and/or reactive substances before depositing one or more mineral or organic layers and a hydrophobic and/or oleophobic outermost layer.

24. (previously presented) Method according to claim 23, wherein a temporary adhesion enhancing layer is deposited on the hydrophobic and/or oleophobic outermost layer on the second face of the lens.

25. (Previously presented) Method for marking one face of an ophthalmic lens of the type including a low surface energy hydrophobic and/or oleophobic outermost layer on a substrate or a high surface energy coating, wherein a mask having a configuration complementary to the desired mark is positioned between the face of the lens to be marked and an energizing source adapted to eliminate selectively the outermost layer in order to reveal the substrate or underlying high energy coating, and wherein there is deposited onto said outermost layer a temporary adhesion enhancing layer, said adhesion enhancing layer having a surface energy higher than that of the outermost layer and a thickness of less than about 5 nm, selectively eliminating the outermost layer through the temporary protection layer by action of the energizing source, and removing the adhesion enhancing layer from the ophthalmic lens after the temporary adhesion enhancing layer has been selectively eliminated from the lens to produce the desired mark and after the ophthalmic lens has been trimmed to the desired contour.